

Following cablegram was then sent:

"Honolulu, March 12.  
Shirley W. Treasurer, Department, Washington, D. C.  
I have just signed an authorizing auditor to issue warrants on approved  
vouchers for all expenses. Riggs National will pass your drafts on me  
with vouchers attached to the amount of seven thousand dollars.  
"CARTER, Secretary."



# HOME RULE BILL FOR COUNTIES IS ALIVE IN HOUSE

## Nine Republicans Assist in Giving the Measure a Chance by Passing Its First Reading.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"For the purpose of harmony," as some of the members of the Republican wing expressed it, but for a deeper reason, according to many outsiders who have viewed the movements of the Legislature recently, the Home Rule County Bill, rejected by the House two weeks ago, was taken from the table, passed first reading, ordered to print, and thus put in line for consideration, as soon as it can be had out of the hands of the printer.

This action of the House, taken early yesterday, was perhaps the most important thing done, and with the addition of the passing to second reading, after discussion in Committee of the Whole House, of the Fire Claims appropriation bill, practically sums up the hard work of the House yesterday. There was the usual number of resolutions for appropriations and notices of bills, with several introductions of measures, but withal there was nothing done which upheld the promise of hard work by the lower body. The County bill, which is now the order of the day, has not been laid on the tables of the members, and consequently has not had its test. There was a well defined rumor yesterday that the Home Rulers would try and prevent consideration of the bill until their own measure was printed and placed before the members, but this could not be verified, and was strenuously denied by one of the Republicans who voted to take the minority measure off the table.

The Senate worked a little, discussing the measure of Kalauokalani to license dressmakers, to some extent. The matter was finally laid over for consideration with the license section of the county bill, it appearing that its object was to license establishments, while as worded it would compel every woman who sews to take out a license.

### IN THE HOUSE

Under the calling of the order of business in the House, Lewis presented the petition of residents, owners and claimants of homesteads in what is known as the Kailiki tract, South Hilo, for roads to their property.

The Printing committee reported a number of bills as ready for distribution, and they were laid on the desks of members.

### WANT NEW ROADS.

The public lands committee reported a number of appropriations recommended, principally for roads, as follows: \$10,000 for making a sufficient reservoir and the supplying of the District of Waimea with water pipes; \$1,000 for Kailouou road; \$1,000 for Anapuni street; \$3,000 for Kailuani avenue; \$2,000 for Waialeale road; \$1,500 for Waialeale road; \$1,500 for Kawaiahaeo street; \$1,500 for Kawaiahaeo lane; \$1,500 for Ni'u road; \$1,000 for macadamizing receiving station road; \$3,000 for a cemented and rock-filled breakwater at the Hookena landing; \$2,000 for stone and concrete bridge for Kohalaia, Oahu; \$3,000 for new fire station in Kailiki.

Kailiki; \$2,000 for breakwater at Kailua, Oahu.

### RESOLUTIONS FOR CASH.

Kealawa presented a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$400 each for jails at Pahoa and Kalapana, Puna.

Paele asked for \$500 for a school house at Koolauapoko.

Lewis presented a request for \$20,000 for repairs and changes in the Elio Hospital, and \$9,000 for maintaining and running the same.

Harris asked that \$40,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for an exhibit of Hawaii at the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

### KANIHO AND STEAMERS.

Kaniho introduced the element of the unusual into the proceedings by presenting a long resolution setting forth that since the various Island steamers had raised the price of deck passages, and as the granting of a subsidy would mean the placing of the steamer company under obligations to the people, that the following subsidies be granted to the steamers: Kilauea, \$4,000; Mauna Loa, \$5,000; Claudine, \$3,000; W. G. Hall and Mikahala, \$2,500; each sum biennially. He asked also the following appropriations: Road from Pahala to Kapapala, \$300; road from Pohula to Houmaupo, \$300.

Kaili asked these appropriations: Breakwater, Waimea river at Waimea, \$30,000; Koloa wharf, \$1,000; roads, Molokai to Hanalei, \$10,000.

Nekaleka asked the following appropriations: Road, Leinapale to Kala-wao, \$2,000; Molokai bridge, \$1,000; derelict at landing, Waianae, \$2,000.

Hala presented a resolution asking \$1,500 for jail and cottage at Kipabulu, and then presented his bill providing that attorneys with license to practice in the district courts shall practice in circuit courts on appeal; also repealing section 589 of the penal laws.

### HOME RULE COUNTY BILL.

At this point Kuphea, who, by the way, had not voted with the majority, moved to take the county bill from the table, and Republicans led by Kumalea voted with the Home Rulers, ten Republicans opposing. The bill was then passed first reading. The Republicans who stood against the Home Rule bill were Harris, Knudsen, Chillingworth, Randall, Andrade, Jaeger, Greenwell, Lewis, Kalama, and Kaili. Hala voted under a misapprehension, thinking it was to bring up the Republican bill.

Andrade presented a report from the Judiciary committee, recommending a number of small appropriations for jails. A resolution favoring the Long bill was recommended to lie on the table pending the county bill consideration.

Jaeger reported from the miscellaneous committee consideration of several measures, calling attention at the same time to the fact that one petition referred to it prayed for a postoffice, but this was entirely a matter for the Federal government.

### AFTER RAPID TRANSIT.

Kellinot was permitted to present the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Rapid Transit and Land Company made and entered into a legal agreement with the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, agreeing to give the government one-half of their profits over and above 8 per cent on the capital of the company, which was then \$500,000; and

"Whereas, It is understood the said company has since watered its stock to the extent of \$500,000, and, in addition to this, it is further said that the company is placing a large amount of their profits in a construction fund in which the government has no interest or account; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the agreement, books and accounts of said company and to ascertain the amounts of money that should revert to the government under the aforesaid agreement."

The resolution was passed, and the Chair, Mr. Knudsen, appointed as the committee Messrs. Kellinot, Jaeger and Purdy.

### NEW BILLS PRESENTED.

When the afternoon business began Lewis introduced his measure for the relief of Antonio G. Serrao, which passed first reading.

Vida presented his measure for the provision of a home for needy Hawaiians, and setting aside Kailiki detention camp for that purpose, and it passed first reading. He also gave notice that he would present a bill setting aside lands at Makiki and Kaliu for public recreation grounds, and the measures were presented under suspension of the rules and passed first reading.

Fall presented a resolution appropriating \$2,000 for improving the fishmarket at Lahaina.

Pulaa gave notice that he would introduce bills to amend sections 3 and 10 of act 21 of 1893, relating to gambling, and section 1 of chapter 37 of the penal code as amended.

Nakaleka served notice that he would present a bill to repeal section 132 of the penal laws of 1897.

Kuphea presented a resolution providing an appropriation of \$3,000 to construct a road from Iwilei to Kailiki Detention Camp; and \$2,500 for macadamizing Puuloa road from the beach to the Railroad district.

### COFFEE RESOLUTION.

The Wright resolution providing for an appropriation of \$5,000 to send A. L. Louissou to Washington to work for a coffee bounty was brought up, and Wright moved its adoption. On motion of Aylett the resolution was sent to the committee on agriculture and manufactures.

### FIRE CLAIMS APPROPRIATION.

Senate Bill No. 5, on second reading, became the order of the day. This is the bill providing for the special appropriation to cover expenses of the fire claims payment. The consideration of the bill was objected to by Kaniho who wanted it printed first.

The Speaker said the matter was of such importance that he would suggest that there be no delay, such as would follow printing.

The bill was then read in full, the members copying it entire. On motion of Kumalea the bill was referred to committee of the whole, and Kumalea was called to the chair.

On motion of Kaniho the rules were suspended and the members removed coats and lighted every kind of smoking apparatus, from Testa's time-honored and loud-talking briar to the polished calabash of Kalama, passing through all stages of cigarettes and cheroots.

The bill was read section by section. Kaniho began the argument by moving to cut down the appropriation to \$25,000, saying the resolution of the House specified that sum. Pulaa took the same grounds, and Aylett and Andrade argued that the full amount of \$50,000 should be appropriated.

Kaniho wanted the million brought down and paid out, even if the bonds

(Continued on page 2.)

# PRINCE KUNUIAKEA JOINS THE MAJORITY



PRINCE ALBERT KUNUIAKEA.

## Last of the Kamehameha Heirs to Hawaii's Throne Will Be Buried Sunday in the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Prince Albert Kukailimoku Kunuiakea, the last heir of the Kamehameha dynasty to the throne of Hawaii, died yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in a residence on the Beach road, where the death of the Princess Ninito also occurred some years ago. Death came after an illness of several weeks. The remains were removed during the evening to the late Prince's residence in Palama, near the home of Hon. W. C. Ash, where they will lie in state until Sunday afternoon, when the funeral will take place.

In the interim the body will be given all royal honors, as is the custom upon the death of members of the royal family and of chiefs, male and female, and the remains will be interred at the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu Valley with the rest of the Kamehamehas. The funeral arrangements have not been perfected and may not be announced until Thursday. A large number of kahilis are being made for use about the bier and for the funeral services. The body will lie in state today from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., and each day thereafter until Sunday. Prince Albert left a widow.

Prince Albert Kukailimoku Kunuiakea was born on June 18, 1851, at Kuafihelani, now the site of Central Union Church. He was named after the two ancient gods of Hawaii of that name and was brought up from infancy in the old Iolani Palace by Kamehameha III and his consort Queen Kalama. After the death of Kamehameha III, he resided in "Kinau Hale" with the Dowager Queen Kalama and later on removed with her majesty to "Haimopo," a residence that had been built for them across the street from the palace. The site is now the lower part of Miller street next to the Capitol gate. Prince Albert first attended school at Dr. Gulek's. Then he was sent to the Roman Catholic College at Auhimau and studied under the Rev. Father

Walsh. A few years later he was sent by the Queen, Dowager Kalama to Europe in care of William Pfleger, but after arriving at San Francisco the Prince became discontented and homesick and insisted upon returning here. It was the wish of Kamehameha III that the Prince should receive a European education in the hope that he would some day succeed to the throne.

Had the Kamehameha dynasty continued in power Prince Albert Kunuiakea would surely have been king, for he was next in line to Princesses Ruth, Queen Emma and the Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, all of whom he has outlived. But Kamehameha's election changed all things for him and prevented him from holding the scepter. He was without a doubt the heir presumptive to the throne of Hawaii.

Prince Albert's mother was the chiefess Jane Lahilahi Kaeo (nee Young), the daughter of the high chiefess Kaonaaeka and John Young, the latter one of Kamehameha I's white advisers.

The high chiefess Kaonaaeka was the daughter of Prince Kalaninuiamoku Kepoekalani Kealimaila, the brother of Kamehameha I, and of Kahookalani, the daughter of Kekunialaimoku (k) and Kaninuiokalani (w). Kekunialaimoku (k) was the son of Kalaninuiamamao (k) and Ahia (w). Kalaninuiamamao (k) was the son of Keawenui (k) and Lonomailkanaka (w).

Through his father, Kamehameha III, Prince Albert Kukailimoku Kunuiakea was the grandson of Kamehameha I and his consort Queen Keopuolani, and through his mother, the chiefess Jane Lahilahi Kaeo (nee Young), Prince Albert's great-grandfather was Prince Kalaninuiamoku Kepoekalani Kealimaila, the brother of Kamehameha I.

During the regime of the Provisional Government Prince Albert Kunuiakea had a seat in the House of Representatives of Hawaii.

## JURY SAYS JACKSON IS NOT GUILTY OF SETTING FIRE THAT BURNED FRIEL RESIDENCE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

After being out for an hour last night the jury in the case of Nigel Jackson, charged with burning the Friel residence on the morning of October 30, brought in a verdict of not guilty at five minutes after midnight.

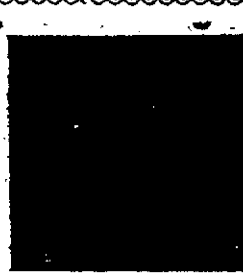
The jury for the trial of the case was secured shortly after the opening of court yesterday morning and was as follows: Herman Meek, A. E. Lloyd, James Steiner, E. A. Ross, N. Peterson, J. McKee, D. M. Ross, E. R. Adams, Vincent Fernandez, M. W. Parkhurst, D. L. Austin, E. O. White.

The evidence of the prosecution was almost entirely circumstantial. The Watsons, E. B. Friel and others testified as to the destruction of the house but there was no evidence that Jackson had been there at the time the fire started.

After some objection Judge Bell allowed the introduction of evidence of threats made by the defendant against the inmates of the house, and some motive. A letter was shown to the jury, and the evidence was closed.

The defense was presented by Mr. Friel, who testified that there was nothing of a combustible nature in the house excepting a can of kerosene in the pantry, and the fire did not originate there. The witness broke down when asked where the fire had been first seen.

The first witness called at five o'clock, and the trial was closed at the same time.



NIGEL JACKSON.

was presented. Mary Bowler testified that she had heard Jackson tell his wife that he would burn the house unless she did as he requested. This happened three years ago.

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# PORTLAND, ORE., HAS GREAT FIRE ON WATERFRONT

## A Destructive Cyclone Visits the City of Townsville, a Port of Queensland.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PORTLAND, Ore., March 10.—Two fires occurred today at Victoria dock, destroying 10,000 tons of wheat belonging to Cam Wallace and Zan Bros. The Ash street dock and half a block on Ash street were also burned. The fires were of incendiary origin.

BRISBANE, March 10.—In a cyclone at Townsville, many killed and injured. The hospital collapsed and six persons were killed. Many buildings were destroyed and hundred of people are homeless.

Townsville is a thriving place and an important seaport of Queensland. It contains wooden buildings only and for this reason a cyclone would do great damage there. The town has one long business street, lined on each side by one and two story structures, has a large wool trade and considerable sugar is shipped from point from the North Queensland cane fields.

NEW YORK, March 10.—"Nym Crinkle," the well-known satirist and author is dead.

"Nym Crinkle" won fame as a dramatic critic and author served on various New York newspapers. His name was Arthur Carpenter Wheeler. He was born in New York in 1835. Among best known of his works was: "The Twins," a comedy; "The Cities of Milwaukee," "The Primrose Path of Dalliance," and "The Hospital Bed." He lived for many years in New York hotel was accounted a musical critic of great ability.

VIENNA, March 10.—The distress in Dalmatia is so great people there are subsisting upon bark and herbs.

MANILA, March 10.—Crozier, editor of the American, has found guilty of libeling Gen. George W. Davis.

BROOKLYN, March 10.—Two thousand workmen in the building industry here are out on a strike.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Pennsylvania railroad increased its capital stock to \$150,000,000.

PEKING, March 10.—The Boxers have been dispersed by imperial troops and many of them beheaded.

## BRITISH SOVEREIGNS CELEBRATE FORTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

LONDON, March 10.—The fortieth anniversary of the marriage of King Edward and Queen Alexandra was celebrated today with general enthusiasm.

No event in the life of King Edward, not excepting that of his birth, has brought him so much real happiness and so much good fortune as his marriage, in 1863, to the Princess Alexandra, the beautiful and charming daughter of the King of Denmark. A truer or more noble woman has never graced a throne than Queen Alexandra; a better wife and mother no royal has ever known. The first time that the Prince of Wales and Danish princess was in the cathedral at Worms, in 1861. Later were both guests of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and their consent for each other was made apparent. Just before the prince came of age his betrothal was announced publicly, though the had been known to the inner circle of his relatives for about a year. The royal pair had an engagement of about six months, during many preparations for the wedding occupied the interest of both land and Denmark. The Danes were enthusiastic over the marriage of their princess, and the "people's dowry," as it was called, amounted to 100,000 kroner. After the arrival of the bride in England there were various public receptions in London; and the princess was hailed everywhere with true British cordiality. The wedding ceremony took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on March 10th, 1863, with pomp and gorgeous ceremonial befitting the occasion. From that time to this the popularity of Alexandra has been sure and steadfast, and her sweetness and nobility of her character have endeared her to the people and insured her a place of commanding influence in her position as Queen of England.

NEW YORK, March 10.—In an authorized interview published today, ex-President Cleveland says that he is out of active politics.

ROME, March 10.—Fourteen Catholic priests have joined the independent Catholic church. The schism is daily growing in numbers and members.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 10.—Reports from Guaymas that the wireless telegraphy experiments across the Gulf of California have been successful.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 10.—Jehu Baker, former United States Minister to Venezuela and for one term Representative from Twenty-first Congressional district of Illinois, died here today at 81 years.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—W. K. Mason, a half-white man, left \$500,000 by the death of his wife, Mrs. Mason, who came to the Mainland from Hawaii with a party of missionaries that went to the Islands in 1820.

There is a report that the Hawaiian government has decided to send a delegation to the World's Fair at Chicago, but it is not yet confirmed.

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# WRAY TAYLOR WANTED

(From Thursday's daily.)

Search on a search which will take place all around the world if necessary, a representative of the police department left in the Alameda yesterday to find and bring back to Honolulu a Wray Taylor, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, secretary of the Board of Immigration, and incumbent of other positions of trust and influence in the Kingdom, public and Territory. The warrant charges him with the embezzlement of \$350.

For more than two weeks the explanation of the accounts of Taylor has been going on, the work being done by the greatest difficulties, owing to absence or illness of so many of the force of the Auditor's office, and the mixed condition of the accounts of a missing man. The shortage was fully located in the Chinese fund, which has once before furnished the clue for a fight, and consists of the amount drawn from the First National bank on one check. The clue was furnished by the state, and investigation of the affair seems to leave no ground for belief that the money, or any part of it, was used for the purpose for which it was drawn.

The whereabouts of Taylor at the present time are in question. He left San Francisco some ten days or two weeks ago, and though the Chief of Police of San Francisco was able to locate him once, in the East, the trail is lost, and now it is a question whether or not he will be easily found, or returned to answer to the complaint, which has been sworn out against him. It is rumored that he was at New York, though on that point the police officials are quiet, preferring to keep dark his last known whereabouts until there has been some definite news as to his capture or his return. The police of San Francisco are at work, using their connections in the East to assist the department, and it seems certain that if Taylor can be traced he will be found, even he tries to put another ocean between him and the court before which he is to appear.

The taking of the sum of money with which Taylor is charged was accomplished by reason of the system of carrying on the business of returning the Chinese, who under the old system deposited a portion of their savings in a Postal Bank, to pay their return passage. When the organic act was passed by the Board of Immigration, business was still carried on and hundreds of thousands of accounts of Chinese, were kept intact; they being drawn from the amount provided for the payment of savings bank deposits, and placed in the National Depository to the credit of the Board of Immigration. It was from this sum that the money used by the government during the shortage in the treasury was drawn, and something over \$10,000 was left in the bank on this money was checked out by Wray Taylor whenever there were a number of Chinese to be returned. On a check book stub the names of the individuals and the amounts drawn are noted, so that in the accounts drawn complete check against duplicate payments, though there was no system under which the accounts of each Chinese were kept and closed on his departure.

The checks were found to be correct up to December 24, 1902, when the stub showed only the number of the check and the amount. The check was and is as follows:

Honolulu, Hawaii, December 24, 1902.

First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu: Pay to self or order, eight hundred and fifty (\$850) dollars. Signed Board of Immigration, per (signed) Wray Taylor, Secretary.

In the face of the check was endorsed "Nippon Maru," as well as the ink's stamp showing the check was drawn on the day it was drawn. The back of the check bore the endorsement Wray Taylor. Investigation seemed to show that nothing in the ordinary use of the office had been done with money, and there were no entries where which would show that the money had been used for specific payments.

Immediately the search for Taylor began. The police of San Francisco took it up and located the man in the city. He was ordered arrested but the search went on too late, and consequently the police here are still in doubt as to whether he has been found. The orders were given, however, that if he is located he is at once to be taken and held to await extradition. As soon as the shortage is located Colonel Fisher, the Auditor, at before Judge De Bolt and swore a complaint, of which the following is the substance:

That one Wray Taylor, being Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, the Territory of Hawaii, and being a certain money which the government holds as trustee for various Chinese immigrants, and known as the Chinese Immigration fund, entrusted by said government with the care, custody and control of said money, on the 24th day of December, 1902, certain money from said fund to the sum of \$850, which the government of the Territory of Hawaii is trustee, and did then and there, feloniously, and fraudulently, take the said money, to his own use and profit.

possible for the purpose of carrying out the same.

In the event of news being received that Taylor has left the United States he will be followed and brought back if possible, and for this purpose the police of the United States have already been notified to take up the search, which without doubt has already been done. Taylor left Honolulu in the Korea of January 3, in the same ship which carried back many of the experts who had been connected with the cable laying. If he is caught quickly, the credit will be due mainly to the presence of cable communication with the Coast.

## HILO BOARDING SCHOOL

Needs of the Institution—And Asked by Trustees.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Hilo Boarding School it was decided to indefinitely postpone the introduction of co-education. This action was due to the financial depression at this time prevalent in the Islands. But the new building for the boys was not given up. In fact, every effort is being made to increase the funds sufficient to begin this new work.

Through the kindness of many of the island people the sum subscribed toward this purpose amounts to over twenty thousand dollars. The new building is estimated to cost about twenty-five thousand dollars. The furnishings and other expenses incident to the change will bring the cost of the proposed improvements up to about thirty thousand dollars.

Besides this, there should be an additional amount raised to be placed on the endowment fund, the income from which present fund not being sufficient to meet the running expenses of the school. The attendance is steadily increasing. Hence, larger accommodations are needed. With this in mind, the new building has been planned to accommodate a larger number of pupils.

Preliminary work has already been done on the grounds preparatory to building. The old building has been removed to a position in the rear of the former location to give room for the new building. In its new location the old building will continue to be used for class room work until the new building is completed, after which it will be used for shop purposes in connection with the industrial department of the school.

An undertaking of this kind is a benefit to the town, in fact, the whole island, and should be aided by everyone in so far as they are able. The school is open to all nationalities; the tuition is free, only a nominal charge of \$25 per year being made to cover the cost of the boarding department, this being possible because much of the food consumed is raised on the school farm. The boys receive practical instruction, not only in the school room, but in the industrial lines, constructive repair work being done in the shops in carpentry, wood turning, blacksmithing, and machine shop, besides work in printing, all under the supervision of competent instructors. Practical and theoretical farming also hold an important place in the school curriculum. Thus a boy receives a practical, all-round training in his school.

Owing to the advantages received through the manual training department, boys of all ages are attracted to the boarding schools. In the government schools a very small percentage of boys are found above the school age, namely 14 years. While, as a matter of fact, the majority of boys at the Hilo Boarding School at present are over 14 years of age. Not a few are men grown, who have left their positions on plantations, in stores, etc., to better equip themselves. Hence the value of just such a school as the Hilo Boarding School. What is needed is better accommodations and a more complete outfit. Many have already contributed to this worthy object, but more assistance is needed. Now is the time to lend a helping hand to a worthy object.

—Hawaii Herald.

## MORTUARY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY

There were eighty-one deaths during the month of February in Honolulu, and forty of them were of Hawaiians. The remaining deaths were divided as to nationality as follows: Chinese, nine; Portuguese, eight; Japanese, seventeen; American, five, and other nationalities, two.

Of the number, fifty were males and thirty-one females. During the month only nineteen marriages were reported, and there were forty-six births.

There was the usual large percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis, thirteen being the total number reported.

The summary of causes of death is as follows: Febrile, 4; Diarrheal, 5; diphtheria, 3; constitutional, 17; developmental, 5; nervous, 13; circulatory, 3; respiratory, 15; digestive, 10; urinary, 3; osseous and integumentary, 2; and accident and violence, 1.

## BETTER THAN A PLASTER

A case of shingles dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pain in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. It is sold by all druggists and all first-class stores.

# FREAK BILLS IN LOWER HOUSE CAUSE UPROAR

## Adjournment Was Taken on the Serving of the Notices.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the Fire Claims appropriation bill passed and the emergency measure advanced, the House may be said to have done some good work yesterday, but at the end all was spoiled by an attack of banderlogitis, which seemed to have a well defined center, making it impossible for Vida to think coherently, and instigating the introduction of measures which would have disgraced even the Home Rule session.

The House was early at work and seemed to have recovered from its first indisposition and to be well able to do all that it is here for, in short time and without friction. The Senate bills sent down were quickly passed through first reading, in the list being some measures of importance. There was little done in the way of resolutions, for the members seem to have knowledge that they are loading up the appropriation measure beyond hope of recovery.

From the Finance committee came a report approving of the emergency appropriation measure, and adding several items to the bill. The measure passed second reading, and now becomes the order of the day in the House for today. The afternoon was given over to small matters but the outbreak of Vida was sufficient to cause a breaking up in disgust.

The Senate took up much of its time in considering the fishery bills. While admitting that there is something necessary, the Hawaiian members are not able to get into line with the bills believing that there will be undue hardship to the Hawaiians, while they favor the act providing for a commissioner of fisheries. The most of the session was taken up with the discussion of the appropriation bill.

## IN THE HOUSE

The Senate sent to the House several bills which had been passed by the upper body, and these were the first business, after the reading of the journal, yesterday morning. The bills were read by title and passed the first time. The measures are as follows:

The emergency appropriation bill; on felonious branding of cattle; relating to malicious injury; relating to embezzlement; to amend section 128 of the civil code; to repeal laws relating to the desertion of married persons; to encourage cultivation of pineapples and castor oil; relating to burglary; relating to industrial schools, and to guardians and wards.

Nakaleka presented a petition from the leper settlement praying that Dr. Goto be secured as resident physician there.

## EMERGENCY BILL ADVANCED

Chairman Harris, from the finance committee, reported favorably the emergency appropriation bill, with certain amendments. The fire claims appropriation was stricken out, and the following amendments were added to the bill as originally drawn: For widening and straightening the Waialeale road, to the crest of Kaimuki hill, \$13,000; for repairs Lunalilo road, from Lunalilo street to Paoa, road, \$7,000; for expenses September term of court, Lihue, 1902-03; civil and criminal incidents, Attorney General's Department, \$1,200. The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Chillingworth suggested that the Speaker appoint a committee of conference to consider county bill amendments in conjunction with the Senate. The Speaker said this time had not come, but a motion to that effect would be entertained at any time.

## TO LOOK AFTER CAMP

Vida presented a resolution setting forth that as the government had constructed buildings on the Bishop estate ground at Palama Kai, which are conveniently arranged for workmen's homes, that a committee of three be appointed to investigate and recommend disposition of the buildings. The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Vida, Randall and Kupieha.

Nakaleka introduced his bill relating to larceny, reducing the penalty from two years to one year.

Andrade gave notice that he would introduce bills relating to attachment and garnishment, and to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs. The bills were read and passed the first time.

## MANY BILLS INTRODUCED

Kellinoff gave notice that he would introduce a bill repealing chapter 94 of the penal laws of 1897.

Harris presented his bill to govern the use of steam boilers.

Vida presented his measure to permit the playing of baseball on Sunday with in recreation grounds.

Kumalea introduced his measure for the appropriation of \$7,500 for a pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani, which passed first reading.

Chillingworth presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a conference committee by the Speaker, which was adopted.

Kupieha gave notice that he would introduce bills allowing licenses to any person or corporation to carry on certain lines of business; to amend paragraph 2 of section 653 of the penal laws.

## FOR EXAMINATION OF LEPEHS

Oili gave notice that he would present bills for the suppression of vice, immorality, and lewd practices; and to repeal sections 854 to 863 of the penal laws; to erect a bacteriological laboratory at Kalihii receiving station, and to create and establish the office of Leprosologist and Bacteriologist for the examination of lepers; providing for the removal of the government leper settlement.

## BAND AND ISLAND BOATS

Kanoho, who had been squelched by the Speaker once or twice, got to the front with a resolution providing that the band, instead of serenading only foreign steamers, should serenade the King, Claudine, Mauna Loa and Hall. Kanoho explained that the taxpayers wanted to hear the band. Aylett supported this, but Kealawa suggested that it would be better if the band gave a promenade concert down the street.

Speaker Beckley explained that his vote was necessary to carry the band appropriation for the band last session, and he voted with the understanding that the band would go to the leper settlement. The band never went, but within the past few days the bandmaster had inquired as to what was the proper season to visit Molokai before the close of the biennial period. The resolution was then passed.

## BOARD OF HEALTH MONEY

Kupieha presented a resolution calling for a statement of expenses of the Board of Health, with a list of all employees, within five days, which passed.

Kealawa introduced a bill, as follows: To amend sections 280 and 281 and to repeal section 284 of the civil laws, relating to the Oiaa reservation.

Kanoho got in a resolution asking for \$15,000 for the ex-Queen, which went to the public expenditures committee.

Kalama introduced a resolution to compel a new light being placed at the Judiciary building, but the House took up the order of the day.

Senate Bill No. 6, to provide for fire claims payments and bond issue, was then brought up on third reading. The roll call showed 22 yeas and 7 noes, the negative votes being Kanoho, Kealawa, Kou, Oili, Pulusa, Purdy and Pale. This bill now goes to the Governor.

House Bill No. 11, to provide for an agricultural college and model farm at Oiaa, was then called up, but the noon recess was then taken.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

Consideration of the agricultural college bill was resumed at the afternoon session. Kupieha's motion that the bill pass was lost, and Andrade's motion to refer the bill to the committee on education carried.

Action on House Bill No. 12, making an appropriation of \$1,000 for stamps for lepers was deferred, to be taken up with the appropriation bill, on motion of Knudsen.

Bill No. 3, relating to the election of corporation trustees, was considered in committee of the whole on motion of Andrade. An amendment by Harris, striking out "five" and inserting "fifteen," so as to compel stockholders to make transfers of stock fifteen days prior to annual meetings, was adopted.

Harris proposed an amendment, allowing the vote to be by ballot if requested by a majority of the stockholders, which was opposed by Long and Chillingworth and lost. Andrade moved an amendment separating the clause, repealing all conflicting laws from the enacting clause, which carried.

The bill was favorably reported from the committee of the whole and passed unanimously.

The bill provides that only stockholders can hold proxies, one clause reading: "Every person acting therein, in person or by proxy or representative, must be a member thereof or a bona fide stockholder, having stock thereof in his own name on the stock books of the corporation at least fifteen days prior to the election."

House Bill No. 78, providing for the amendment of section 8 of act 5 of the session laws of 1901, relating to the exemption of the wages of laborers and persons working for wages from attachment, execution, distress, and forced sale, was given its second reading.

## LAST OF THE KAMEHAMEHAS

Kellinoff introduced a resolution providing that the House should adjourn on the 15th of March, as the body of the Prince.

Kumalea wished to know who would pay the expense.

Aylett wished to amend the Kellinoff resolution to the effect that the Speaker should order the members of the House to attend the funeral in a body. He thought the House should not give up its quarters for the body to lie in state therein, as that would entail considerable expense. He said that the House had started its session on a basis of economy. He did not know why they should change now. It would cost quite a sum to move the desks from the House and bring them back again just for that occasion. Respect should be shown for the late Prince, but he considered the House would be doing this sufficiently by attending the funeral in a body.

Wright said that as the last of the Kamehamehas, the Prince's remains should be treated with every respect. He declared that in the days of the monarchy the Executive building was the palace of the Kamehamehas, and that as the last of those princes was now dead he ought to be buried from that palace.

Vida offered an amendment to the effect that the government further render all the assistance in its power in the burial of the Prince.

Harris wished to move an amendment to the Aylett amendment, using the word "request" instead of "order," as he declared Mr. Aylett had become used to the word "order" through his connection with the military committee.

Kumalea moved that the whole question go over until today, and this was carried.

## THAT HACKFELD WHARF

Representative Lewis introduced a resolution calling for an appointment of a select committee to inquire into the building of the Hackfeld wharf, declaring that there was a proposition before the House to appropriate \$108,000 for the building of the wharf, and the building of it was not legal, and the contract for the work had not been let out by advertisement. On motion of Harris, seconded by Kumalea, the resolution was deferred until action should be taken on the Governor's message, as the latter contained a reference to the building of the wharf.

Representative Wright asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a court house and jail for the district of North Kona.

House bills 78, 84, 89, 91 were given their second readings and referred to the Judiciary committee.

In response to a request from the House, a letter from the Chief Justice was read, giving a list of the district magistrates, the time of their appointment and the time when their terms shall expire.

## TO STOP NOISE OF CATS

At this point the clerk started reading a notice of intention to introduce certain bills. They were: "An act to prohibit cats making a noise at night"; "An act to license the sale of liquors in churches" certain acts to increase immorality.

The House was, by this time, in an uproar. Members declared the affair out of order. Harris protested, declaring this piece of legislation to be throwing odium on the House. The clerk stopped reading the document and handed it to the Speaker, who said it would have to be read as a member had handed it up, but that it remained for the House to dispose of it. Someone made a motion to adjourn, and this was quickly carried. Members thronged to the Speaker's desk to inspect the freak notice of bills, and it was found that Vida's name was signed as the introducer, but it was stated that it was not in his handwriting.

## IN THE SENATE

There was barely a quorum when the Senate convened yesterday, and but little business was transacted.

## NEW BILLS

Senator Achi gave notice of bills amending the law relating to adoptions, and relating to garnishment.

## BEER BILL PASSED

The bill fixing the malt beer license at \$250 passed finally, with an amendment by Achi changing the limits so that a saloon may be located within 150 feet of a church or school. Instead of 450 feet, as in the bill formerly. The nine members voting for the bill were Achi, Paris, J. T. Brown, Kalauokalani, Kaohi, Kalue, Wilson, Isenberg, and McCandless, the remaining Senators being absent.

## FISH BILL DISCUSSED

The bill for the protection of fish aroused lots of opposition from the native members on its third reading. Senator Kalauokalani objected to the bill, saying it would cut off native Hawaiians from several small fish, and Kaohi wanted the bill killed because the natives used the little fish for bait. Senators Isenberg and Brown defended the bill, saying that unless it was passed the Japs and Chinese would kill all the fish. Senator Isenberg said that he was willing to have action deferred if the native members objected; and Senator Baldwin moved a postponement, as he said he did not wish for a measure which was oppressive to Hawaiians. Consideration was postponed for a week.

The bill amending the law relating to the jurisdiction of district magistrates passed its third reading by unanimous vote.

The act amending the law relating to "notice by publication" passed unanimously.

The substitute bill providing for the appointment of a fish commissioner also went over for a week.

The bill relating to a Territorial insane asylum was deferred until the passage of the county bill. An amendment was offered giving the Legislature power to fix the age instead of the Board of Health.

The bill amending the law to give Justices of the Supreme Court sole power to admit attorneys to practice went over for one week on motion of Senator J. T. Brown.

The six months' appropriation bill was taken up on second reading and gone over section by section, though the work was but half completed when adjournment was taken for the day.

Several amendments to the bill passed. One by Woods provided for two veterinary surgeons instead of one, the salary for each to be \$300 for the half year. One of the men must be located on Hawaii. Another amendment by Achi provided for two poundmasters instead of one, the extra man to be located on the other side of the island.

# KOHALA AND HILO PLANS

(From Thursday's daily.)

All negotiations were declared off yesterday in the matter of the proposed contract between the stockholders of the Kohala and Hilo Railroad and Wilson, Lyon & Co., of San Francisco, looking to the immediate construction by the latter of the line. President Gehr, of the road, gave as the reason for the laying aside of the proposition that certain other matters looking to the same end were not yet settled.

The stockholders of the company looked into the matter thoroughly and at the meeting yesterday morning came to the decision that it would not take up the proposal at this time. The tentative contract which had been considered at previous meetings was therefore laid over, and it is not believed will be renewed. The determination was reached by the representatives of the majority of the stock here, and it is now understood that Philip Peck will now push his negotiations for the securing of the cash for the building of the line.

The proposal of the contractors who own the Kona-Kau road was one based on the construction and financing of the road as well. They were to commence work within sixty days after the contract was signed, and were to receive nothing until ten miles of the line was built, equipped and running. Payments for building were to be on the completion of ten-mile lengths built. For the first thirty miles to be constructed, the payment was to be in bonds at the rate of \$50,000 a mile, and the last thirty miles was to be at the rate of \$40,000 a mile. This would be at the rate of \$45,000 a mile for the entire system of the road, the line to be constructed, equipped and placed in running order.

The contract, as well, called for the pooling of a control of the stock, practically in such shape as to give the contractors the management of the road for three years, so that there would be guaranteed a continuance of the management under which the project was initiated. The operation of the road up to the limit of time was to be under the charge of the contractors, and their only pay was to be the \$2,700,000 of the bonds, thus giving the road over to the company at the end of the three years' period in running order and equipped.

Mr. Wilson, of the contracting company, said last evening that the only hitch in the agreements seemed to be the demand on the part of the company for a bond of \$250,000, in addition to the building of ten miles of road before any payment was to be made. This, in the opinion of the San Francisco men, was excessive. They held that the construction of the ten miles of road would mean an expenditure of more than the bonds then to be paid, \$500,000, as the equipment was expensive and would mean almost as much as to equip the entire line of road. It was for this reason that it would be only business that the control would be assured in their hands until the work was done.

In addition to this proposition, the contracting firm made an offer to construct the line on a cash basis, but the representatives of the company were not ready to accept the offered contract, and there the matter now rests. It is the belief of local business men, who have agreed to take up some of the bonds, that the offer to finance the line at this time was the most valuable portion of the contract offered.

The following correction of the wording of the announcement of the negotiations was received yesterday:

Honolulu, March 11, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: The article in today's Advertiser to the effect that negotiations were on or pending for Wilson, Lyon & Co., or their representatives, to acquire the franchise or right of way of the Kohala and Hilo Railway Company is misleading. No such negotiations were had, and if they had been proposed would not be entertained by the Kohala and Hilo Railway Company.

The proposition made by the gentleman representing Wilson, Lyon & Co. was one of construction, which has not been accepted. Sincerely,

J. W. JONES,

Auditor Kohala and Hilo Railway Company.

## KUMALAE BOOM HAS ARRIVED

It is a little early for booms for the Senate for the election of two years to come, yet that of Jonah Kumalea may be said to have arrived. The belief that no one can defeat him has been expressed more than once during the past few days by several of the observant Home Rulers, who declare that the member from the Fourth District has gained great popularity with the Hawaiians.

One of the matters which have served to boost the member into such a degree of popular favor, is the flag bill, which makes the Hawaiian standard the "Flag of Hawaii, on Land and Sea." This has been received by the Hawaiians as a touching tribute, and one of the leaders of the Home Rulers in the campaign just passed, said yesterday:

"I hear on every side a great deal of talk that there should be a man like Kumalea in the Senate. He has shown his devotion to the people and would make a fitting representative in the upper house. I do not believe, if he is compelled to run independently, by failing to secure the nomination of either the Republican or Home Rule parties, that he can be beaten for election."

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

The salary of each is fixed at \$300 for the six months.

There was one queer error in the original bill, which read, "surgeons, draughtsmen, chainmen, etc." for the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works. A laugh followed the reading of the item, which Senator Brown explained must mean "chainmen."

The Senate adjourned at noon for the day, in order to allow the afternoon for committee work.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Published at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-Class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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For Month, Local, .75

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1909.

## COUNTY FINANCES.

There is a deeper significance perhaps than the mere desire to pass upon the County bill first, back of the Senate's decision to attempt to consider appropriations until the political subdivisions of the Territory have been fixed, and the powers and responsibilities of the counties placed.

It has been practically decided that there shall be two appropriation bills, one covering the salaries and expenses, until December 31, of this year, and the other having in it the provisions for the rest of the biennial term. The question, however, is what division shall be made as to the improvements to be authorized under the appropriation bill. The fact that there is to be in such short time, responsibility of counties, makes it all the more impossible for the carrying out of the plans for general improvements which have been brought forward by the representatives from the outer districts.

The superficial view, using the word without intention to cast any reflection upon the intent of the originator, is that which was proposed in the House recently, that there be set aside by the Legislature from the loan bill, \$1,000,000 for each county. It is presumed, as a capital to start in life. This looks well on paper, it might be that it would work out well for the counties, assuredly it would be a case of finding money for the islands other than Oahu.

On the basis of the taxpaying capacity of the various counties as made up for consideration by the Finance Committee, the resources of the various counties were clearly set forth in a recent issue of the Advertiser. Putting the figures into round numbers the taxes of the whole Territory, on the basis of last year are paid as follows: Oahu, 58; Kauai, 9; Maui, 11; East Hawaii, 16; West Hawaii, 6. It will be then on this basis that the islands will contribute to the Territorial treasury, and from this general fund must come the interest and the sinking fund for the wiping out of the bonded debt.

It would be only fair then that the counties should have a proportion of the bonds in the direct ratio as they must pay back the money borrowed on the credit of the Territory. If this is done, of the \$5,000,000 of bonds, Oahu would receive, \$2,900,000; Kauai, \$450,000; Maui, \$500,000; East Hawaii, \$750,000; West Hawaii, \$300,000. The interest charge would have to be paid as follows: \$147,500, Oahu; \$22,500, Kauai; \$27,500, Maui; \$37,500, East Hawaii; \$15,000, West Hawaii. In other words the County of Oahu would pay 14 1/2 per cent as interest on its million, while the other counties would pay: Kauai, 2 1/2 per cent; Maui, 2 1/2 per cent; East Hawaii, 3 1/2 per cent, and West Hawaii, 5 1/2 per cent.

If this is the proportion of the payment for improvements, there of course should be the same proportion in expenditure, and as some of the members are imbued with the justice of the claim, there will be all the more hard work in getting together an appropriation bill. There will have to be passed to the credit of the counties some sum on which to begin housekeeping. It must be borne in mind that there will be less than the full year's taxes from which to meet all the demands upon the Territorial treasury, and out of these many factors must there be drawn the sum of the fiscal arrangements. The problem is a knotty one, and will try the temper as well as the ability of the Legislature.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

There was a unanimity in the voting upon the bill for the establishment of an agricultural college for Hawaii, which would have been much more impressive if the clauses as to the establishment of the college in Oahu and the appropriation of \$20,000 for its inauguration had been first aired.

Certainly the bill will be the subject of deep consideration when it comes back from the committee, and it is probable that out of it there may yet come something that may make for the future development of the resources and for the proper training of the youth in the arts of agriculture. It is incomprehensible that such an institution should be projected for a point out of touch with the Federal government's experiment station. The National Government went over all available situations and chose Honolulu as the center for all its operations. The station is well started and the beginning now of a propaganda for a college, which in time would mean the taking over of the station as well, can be attended only with disaster.

It is not necessary that there be a radical departure made. The college could find quarters here, in connection with an established institution, and its field of usefulness would be guaranteed from the first.

Prince Kuhio is reported to have said yesterday that he intended to ask the Board of Education to hold a competitive examination for the appointments to West Point and Annapolis which fall to him as Delegate. This is the American custom and one which the youth and the public of the Territory will both appreciate. The young fellows who win the prizes here will have to win them again at the Academies, and if they succeed in entering they will be mustered as cadets on the payroll of the United States.

There is a law compelling all officials to do with the handling of funds in this Territory. It is a law of some 15 years old, and it is a law which would be a great help to the Legislature.

The battleship squadron of the North Atlantic naval force will go to Europe this summer under the command of Hawaii's old friend, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker. It will consist of the Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts and Indiana, the strongest American fleet ever in European waters. The first port of call will be Lisbon. Washington rumors credit the Navy Department with a desire to show Europeans what the United States is doing in the way of building up a war fleet. The fleet will try to make a record in maneuvering and target practice.

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## PHASE OF FIRE CLAIMS.

The innocent looking bill, "for the relief of Antone G. Serrao," which was introduced and passed first reading yesterday, promises to bring up interesting questions which in turn may complicate the payment of the Fire Claims.

The bill which passed Congress provided for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 and the authorization of \$500,000 in bonds. These sums were to meet the full amount of the claims. The Congress was informed that the awards were in amount \$1,473,173. It was with that understanding that the appropriation was made. The bill which went through Congress puts many safeguards about the payment so as to insure entire satisfaction of all claims and the giving to the United States of a full release.

To accept the appropriation from the Federal government would imply of course, the agreement of this Territory with the conditions which surround the making of the appropriation. This acceptance does not rest alone with the Governor and Secretary who will issue the bonds, but as well is given sanction of the Legislature by the passing of the bill making appropriation for the expenses of the bond issue and the agent who is to act as almoner.

The opening of the door to the payment of claims by enactment of the bill to relieve Serrao would mean immediate rushing in of the claims of every aggrieved claimant. The man who claimed thousands and received hundreds would immediately find a friend and it is safe to predict that the few thousands for the Elio man would be only the drop in the bucket which would be filled by the golden stream.

Then would arise the complication. Congress would be flouted. The fact that the Territory was determined to make the total of payment reach a sum in excess of the \$1,500,000 recognized by Congress, would constitute a breach of the implied contract and easily it may be imagined that the Treasury agent would refuse to pay out the cash from the national funds. The danger of at least attention of the legislators before they commit themselves to any such policy.

The native statesman who wants to subsidize the inter-island steamers so that they can reduce the price of deck passage should not stop at that. There are a good many other enterprises which ought to have a share in the pork. By the same token the Legislature should pay a bounty to the Pahu railroad so that fares may be cut down and to the Rapid Transit Company for the same purpose. Who knows but that a rate of a cent a mile from the one and of three cents a trip from the other could thus be secured; and then it would be cheaper to ride than to stay at home.

We commend other lines of business to the legislative subsidy genius. It would be an obvious gain to the common pocket if restaurants could be put on the bounty list so as to get meals at half price. Churches, if properly subsidized, need not pass the plate. No doubt the saloons would sell drinks at five cents if rightly encouraged by the public treasury. There is really no end to the eleemosynary uses of the tax funds. Subsidize a grocery store and even the price of canned terrapin comes down; subsidize a doctor and he prescribes for a quarter; providing the bounty is big enough; see that the lawyer is taken care of and litigants will not be forced to give more than two-thirds the stakes as fees. Surely the more subsidies for everybody the less things ought to cost.

Douglas Jerrold's community where the people earned a precarious living taking in each other's washing, would be nowhere beside a community where every man was taxed to furnish a subsidy for every other man.

Hawaiians do themselves an injury and the Asiatics a favor by opposing the bill to prohibit the use of small-meshed nets. Owing to the taste the Japanese have for minnows, and the skill with which they search shallow waters and breeding streams for their prey, the fisheries are being slowly destroyed and the price of sea food has reached a point where the market, and whites, who buy in the market, cannot afford as many fish as they would like.

It is the impression among Hawaiians that the supply of fish can never be exhausted; they think that the whole ocean is a breeding place from which the shore fish recruit. But in point of fact the food fishes here do not draw from the deep sea; they are coastwise species, which look to the inlets, coves, harbors, in-reef shallows and streams for the places in which to reproduce their kind. Naturally if the little ones are netted by the tens of thousands as is now the case, the tribes of off-shore fishes will gradually dwindle until fish as a food will be a luxury poor people cannot afford. This process is going on all the time. Ten years ago fish were plentiful and cheap; now they are scarce and dear; ten years hence our sea food may have to be imported from the coast at prices like those which are now charged for fresh salmon and halibut.

White men could stand the cost of cold-storage fish better than the Hawaiians; very few of the latter could pay twenty-five cents a pound for their supplies. But it is a question of that or nothing if the Legislature lets the Japanese go on decimating the shoals of minnows with their great mosquito-mesh seines.

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## COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

If there is to be a new Commissioner of Agriculture, the Advertiser hopes that politics will have nothing to do with his appointment. What is wanted in the place is a practical farmer and forester, who knows something about entomology and has executive capacity and a knowledge of the peculiar agricultural conditions of the Territory.

A mere politician would be as much out of place in the Agricultural bureau as he would be in the faculty of a school. It may be that the Legislature, in view of the custom in States and Territories to aid a Federal Experiment Station in return for its special local services to agriculture and forestry, will abolish our Bureau of Agriculture and give its appropriation to the local United States bureau. But assuming that the Territorial service will be continued, it is of first importance to administer it with an eye single to its efficiency and not as an agency of spoils.

The name of Mr. Krause of Kamehameha schools has been mentioned for the position, not as a man who is seeking it but as one whom practical agriculturists want for the place. Among his backers are Jared G. Smith and Byron O. Clark, two men in whose opinion the Governor and the Senate may safely trust. Mr. Krause, it appears, has spent years in the scientific and practical study of agriculture, including forestry and has all the qualifications which the post requires. Byron O. Clark calls him a "thoroughly practical man," and that is also the opinion in which he is held at Kamehameha schools.

Mr. D. L. Vandine is another man of this sort and perhaps others could be found in the Territory. The Advertiser is not holding a brief for either gentleman; but it does hold a brief from the progressive farmers, orchardists and citizens generally who want fitness for offices which require experts, to be thought of before political services are counted. It may be added for whatever satisfaction it may give, that both Mr. Krause and Mr. Vandine are Republicans when it comes to voting, but they are not men to put in time which agricultural and entomological interests would require of them, at the work of ward politicians.

REMINISCENT.

The general trend of aboriginal public policy does not change much with time and experience. In the Gazette of April 6, 1890, appears a declaration of principles by Ned Bush, who, at that time, was running for the Legislature at Koolau. Mr. Bush's platform was as follows:

1. To abolish the new constitution.

2. To stop all further immigration of laborers.

3. To reduce the property qualification in election for Nobles.

4. To declare all private fisheries free to the public.

5. To abolish the labor contract system.

6. To discharge all foreigners in the employ of the Government, who are rebels. (Opponents of Bush and Wilcox.)

7. To turn loose all lepers at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, except those who prefer to remain there.

8. To turn out the present Board of Health, the correct name of which is the "Board of Death."

9. To abolish all personal taxes (road, school and poll).

10. To reduce the taxes on lands that are not being worked.

11. To give the grown lands to native Hawaiians upon the expiration of existing leases, but to give none to foreigners.

The spirit of this platform is precisely that of Home Rule politics today and in respect of lepers, taxes, the Board of Health, labor, etc., the letter is the same.

A BAD AMENDMENT.

The Advertiser hopes that the Senate will reconsider the beer bill to the extent, at least, of removing the clause permitting the erection of saloons within 150 feet of churches or schools. The bill might just as well put them next door.

A sponsor of the bill naively admitted the other day that he owned a saloon which he wanted to operate within the proscribed limits; and this purely private and mercenary reason seems to have been accepted by the Senate as a consideration of high public moment.

A Legislature should consider the general interests of a community and of its churches and schools before the private business of any one of its members.

By permitting this "150 foot" clause to stand and getting the bill containing it through the House, the friends of the beer license act would take the risk of a gubernatorial veto of the entire measure.

Little has been heard of the late Prince Albert of recent years, largely because, being a prince of the blood, he had nothing to say about it. Of his widow, it is doubtful if she ever called herself a princess. In these days when anybody who can trace a shadowy line of descent back to some ancient all, or who has married somebody who could, claims a royal title, it has been refreshing to see a real prince who never wore his rank on his sleeve and passed as an ordinary citizen of the Territory. As the acknowledged son of a king of the Kamehameha line, Prince Albert had a right to boast and spread his genealogy in print and appear with his royal consort in the society columns; but that was not his style. Despite his human faults he is not the least worthy of those whose last resting place is the Royal Mausoleum.

A law compelling all officials to do with the handling of funds in this Territory. It is a law of some 15 years old, and it is a law which would be a great help to the Legislature.

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## THREAT IS MADE IN THE HOUSE.

(Continued from Page 1.)



# LOOKS LIKE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

## Rebels Active Close to City of Manila.

Late advices from Manila indicate that the task of pacification in the Philippines has not progressed so far nor so well as the official statements would indicate. As a matter of fact, the Philippines as a race seem now to be little nearer acceptance of the American system than they were at the time of Aguinaldo's capture. The difference, now, is that they lack leadership and general organization. To anyone familiar with the character of the people, it will be clear that these things will not be lacking long. There are any number of Tagals as able as Aguinaldo, and the race is a race of soldiers and organizers.

The Manila Times, files of which were received here by the last steamer from the Orient, does not hesitate to express the gravest fears for the future. In a dispatch from Calocan, almost in the suburbs of Manila itself, the Times says:

"Two thousand armed insurgents; ten days continual firing; arming volunteers; volunteers deserting; constabulary constantly in the field and the natives sympathizing with the movement—all this points to the beginning of another revolution, with the Province of Rizal as the center of operations."

"This is the most unsettled and disturbed province in the islands at the present time. What were originally ladrones have been organized into regiments under the leadership of the notorious General San Miguel, with such assistants as Colonels Faustino Guillermo, Samson and Contreras, to command the 2000 insurgents, who are said to be armed with the latest improved Winchester repeaters. The fact that when the insurgents were surprised on last Sunday morning they were provided with the necessities to carry on a short war, in the way of arms, ammunition, uniforms, medical supplies, and a large supply of commissary provisions, goes to show that Manila money sympathizers are also in the field."

"The forces of constabulary now operating in this province are picked men and are fortunate to be commanded by such an efficient officer as Captain Kitchley. Lieutenant Mollvaine, Morris, Schermerhorn and Geronimo's records will speak for themselves. It is hoped in his section of the country that the Chief of Constabulary will realize the gravity of the situation, and the condition of his men who have spent the past ten days in constant scouting and firing, and increase the forces of Rizal so as to allow the present forces the necessary rest and recuperation."

"The volunteer system has proved a total failure in this province. Yesterday another call for volunteers was made and sixty-nine natives responded. Twenty-five of these were heavily armed and sent out in the morning. Later the balance—forty-four—were likewise equipped, and up to the present time not one word has been heard from either party and the general impression is that they have joined the ranks of the insurgents."

"Lieutenant Crockett left Calocan yesterday morning about 3 o'clock with Lieutenant Mollvaine and a detachment of about 300 men. The men were fully equipped and took several days rations, heading for the mountains around. No work was received from the party until yesterday afternoon when rapid firing was heard in the vicinity of Bagbag, only a short distance from this place. The firing began about 3 o'clock and lasted until after 4 o'clock. It was very rapid and at times would be in the form of volleys. It is supposed that the detachment encountered some of Guillermo's forces and a battle followed."

"It is rumored that many of the best families of natives are leaving the province for the north. They are inclined to believe that it is the beginning of another insurrection, with Mallanilla pushing the button."

## IS THERE ANY CHINESE FUND?

Editor Advertiser: A complaint was sworn to by Auditor Fisher which, in words, charges Wray Taylor with taking funds from the "Chinese Immigration Fund," whereas, in truth and in fact there is no such fund known to the law. Such a fund, in existence, and all receipts and disbursements made from it, should be covered by a check on the books of the fund, and no one should ever have anything to do with it.

The Auditor's report was made public after seeing him in person and paying him the same sum of money that he had taken from him. He was not authorized to draw the money from the fund.

due to the departing Chinese laborer. This amount due depositors in the late Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, Chinese or others, is the property of the United States until paid out to the depositors. In event of not being called for in a reasonable time, it will revert to the United States government, having been specially sent here for that purpose.

On such a complaint he must be acquitted. This so-frequently-misnamed Chinese fund has a history, and has led quite a number into trouble, and its end is not in sight.

## FIRE DESTROYS LODGING HOUSE

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Fort Street lodging house, conducted by W. E. Hall, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building, which stood at the corner of Fort and Vineyard streets, was occupied by a great many people, many of them keeping house in the rooms, and the fire was started in the kitchen of one of these lodgers. It is said by the carelessness of a servant girl. She lighted a fire in a coal oil stove, having previously filled the stove and spilled some oil on the floor, and then threw a lighted match into the oil. The place was in a blaze at once, and the girl ran away, getting scared, without giving any alarm. A lad who was passing, Alfred Vierra, saw the blaze and turned in an alarm, which brought the firemen to the scene. They could do no more, however, than prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining houses.

The Fort Street house was owned by Mrs. Burgess, and was insured for \$4,500. The furniture in the place, belonging to Hall, was a total loss. It is said that the house was originally a gymnasium, maintained by local business men.

## FIFTY BALES OF SISAL FORWARDED

The Hawaiian Fiber Company will export fifty bales of sisal by an early steamer, probably the Nebraska. Work is steadily proceeding at the plantation with good prospects. Mr. A. H. Turner, manager of the company, says:

"The statement which I made a few weeks ago in regard to the income on the first crop of sisal seems to have been misunderstood by many who are interested in the outcome of our experiments."

"I did not mean to convey the idea that what we harvest this year will pay back to our company all the money expended during the period of its development; but that the first crop from that which is matured (which is only one-fourth of the acreage planted) will pay its pro rata from the total expenditures from the first stroke on the plantation to the cordage factory, besides a fair profit on the investment. And when it is known that the same plant produces five or six successive crops, with only the cost of milling and freight, I think it is only a fair conclusion to rate it as the best paying agricultural proposition in the Territory."

"We reach this conclusion through a conservative basis. For instance, only six cents per pound is allowed in this estimate, though we have sold none for less than eight cents."

## SAVED FROM SOUTH SEA HURRICANE

Sydney papers received per the steamer Oceana give the following list of names of Europeans drowned in the hurricane which swept over Pamotua group of islands on January 13: Alex. Brand, N. Plunkett, Mrs. C. Palmer, Volma Swidt, Jansen, P. Grutton, P. Donnelly, William Dendham.

The cyclone seems to have swept all the life islands at the same time, and a severe shock of earthquake was felt at the island of Nava. The islands of Ravahere and Marokau were swept completely, not a house remaining, while some hundreds of natives lost their lives at the latter place. At Takuma two large villages were destroyed. Fifteen persons were drowned, the same number losing their lives at Ratoa Island.

Hikewia, which was opened last October to pearlshell fishing, and which carried a population of 1000 persons, suffered most severely, every vestige of habitation being swept away. The loss of life here is estimated at over 400. Grave fears are entertained of the safety of several schooners which were in the group at the time. Up to February 7 no news of them had been received at Papeete. Over 80 pearling cutters were lost at Hikewia.

In some islands the people saved themselves by climbing coconut trees, remaining in them from six to eight hours. At Hikewia, where the greatest loss of life took place, the sea rushed across in torrents, carrying away all the houses. Those who took to the coconut trees were for the most part saved, among them being Charles Palmer, the only European to escape out of nine on the same side of the lagoon. It was pitiable in the extreme to hear above the roar of the wind and the sea the cries of children as they were torn from the arms of their parents. Twenty or thirty natives were washed across the lagoon, and miraculously escaped death, being thrown upon the beach at the settlement of Motu.

## POLITICIANS CAUCUSING

The politicians of the Territory are caucusing at the Hotel de Ville. The meeting is being held in the ballroom, and is attended by a large number of the leading politicians of the Territory. The meeting is being held in the ballroom, and is attended by a large number of the leading politicians of the Territory.

# MACKAY PEOPLE WANT NEW SURVEY MADE BY NAVY

## Spring Freshets Bring New England Rivers and the Mississippi Near Danger Point.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Pacific Commercial Cable Company asks that the new survey of the cable route from Honolulu to Guam and Manila, via the Midway Islands, be transferred to the Navy Department.

BOSTON, March 11.—All the New England rivers are rising.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The Mississippi is within a foot of record high water mark.

MANILA, March 11.—The steamers Navarra and Lady Lourdes have collided and sunk. Some of the members of the crews were lost.

WILLEMSTAD, March 11.—The revolutionists claim to occupy all the Eastern ports of Venezuela. Fighting is going on at Coro.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—In an explosion of dynamite here today five boys were hurt, three fatally.

HAVANA, March 11.—The Senate has ratified the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—An unknown schooner is in distress off Point Reyes.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate will vote on the Panama canal treaty Tuesday.

TORONTO, March 11.—The De Forrest wireless telegraph system has been incorporated.

CARACAS, March 11.—The Government has increased the tariff on imports thirty per cent to meet damage claims.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—Pennell, the co-respondent in the Burdick mystery, was killed here today in an automobile accident.

## SHAW NOTIFIED THAT TERRITORY HAS APPROPRIATED \$30,000 FOR EXPENSES

Governor Dole signed the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the expenses of the payment of fire claims yesterday afternoon and a cablegram has been sent to Secretary Shaw notifying him that the money for the payment of the expenses of a treasury agent was at his disposition. This cablegram was sent in the morning and contained the information that the bill had passed the legislature and would be signed and published today. The Secretary was asked also as to the amount of money needed and the estimated cost of transportation of the money with a further request that some place be designated where the amount needed for expenses could be deposited to his credit. Secretary Shaw was notified also that the Bank of Hawaii had offered to transport the million dollars to Honolulu for \$2,000, and he was asked whether in the interests of economy this offer would be acceptable. No reply has been received as yet from Secretary Shaw.

The Bank of Hawaii has tendered its services to the Government in an effort to facilitate the payment of the fire claims. The bank has offered to act as transfer agent without compensation and agreed also to advance what money is wanted for the expenses of the agent to be sent here, as the appropriation can be drawn upon only by vouchers. President Cooke of the bank has also offered to transfer the million dollars to the credit of the United States Treasury in Honolulu at a charge to cover the freight and insurance. The lowest estimate obtained by Secretary Carter for the transportation of the coin was \$2,700, and the advantage which the Bank of Hawaii has is that it will obviate the necessity of bringing all the coin the entire distance from Washington, and it will be necessary to ship it only from San Francisco. The bank has also offered to place to the credit of the agent in New York whatever sum may be required for his expenses. No action will of course be taken by the officials here until a reply is received from the Secretary of the Treasury.

## THREAT IS MADE IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 4.)

minutes of the House, and the Speaker made the following statement on the same lines:

"It is my duty, as Speaker, to see that accommodation is given to the press. But at the same time, if they have taken advantage of the courtesy and privileges extended them, it is our right also to take away the privileges they enjoy. It is also the right of the press to criticize the actions of the representatives of the people. But any instance where they cast reflections on the honest intent of the members will not be sanctioned or overlooked by the Chair. And any demonstration of that sort in this hall will result in the cutting off of the privileges accorded to the press of the House."

The House then adjourned for the day.

amended so as to request the Speaker to ask all members of the House, officially, to attend the funeral, and passed as amended.

The House then adjourned for the day.

## IN THE SENATE

The Senate spent its time in the morning with a consideration of the appropriation bill which was not completed at the noon adjournment. The afternoon was given over to committee work and the County bill went through a lot of discussion. A report upon it probably be made at the end of the week. Today the rule goes into effect in the Senate, that all bills introduced must be accompanied by a statement of the purpose of the bill.

The Senate then adjourned for the day.

## WANT SPRING WATER

Senator Isenberg presented a petition from 145 residents asking that the government acquire the springs in Pauoa Valley, and protesting that water now furnished is taken from stagnant ponds and is unhealthy. The petition together with one previously referred to the Public Lands Committee and asking the government to purchase the Pauoa pumping plant was referred to a special committee.

## WAILUKU WANTS COUNTY CHANGES

Senator Kalus presented a set of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in Wailuku asking for the following changes in the County bill: That the schools be placed in control of counties; that district magistrates be elected; that government physicians be under the control of the counties but paid by the Territory; that the offices of assessor and collector be combined; that compensation be fixed for the Board of Supervisors; that the legislature fix the property tax; that prisoners sentenced to less than ten years be confined in county jails and more than ten years in Oahu Prison; that Supervisors be not eligible to any other office, and that office-holders excepting high school principals or government physicians be required to have a three-year's residence. Referred to the County Committee.

## AGAINST GROCERY SALOONS

Senator Baldwin for the Committee on Ways and Means reported adversely on the bill to license groceries doing a business of \$100,000 per year, to sell liquor. He said that such a law would be unfair to saloons which paid \$1,000 year, and that it was class legislation being an unjust discrimination against smaller groceries. The report will be considered with the bill.

## CHANGE IN JURY LAW

Senator Baldwin reported also on the law giving jurors actual traveling expenses instead of five cents per mile, recommending an amendment making the rate ten cents per mile each way. He stated that the change, giving "actual traveling expenses," was too indefinite.

Senator McCandless said he wished to propose an amendment striking out the one dollar allowance for each verdict, saying it was virtually a bribe to the jurors. The report will be taken up with the bill.

## JUDICIARY REPORTS

Senator Brown reported for the Judiciary Committee on a number of bills:

A favorable report was made on the bill relating to garnishee of government employes, with an amendment including "or municipal or political subdivision."

A substitute bill was reported for the bill to provide for the redemption of property under foreclosure of mortgage. It was read for the first time and ordered printed.

A favorable report was made on the bill providing additional compensation for circuit judges, the committee holding that the present salaries are inadequate.

The committee reported favorably on the bill amending the law reorganizing the judiciary and explaining its provisions. One section provides for the appointment of an acting district magistrate in case of disqualification. Another amendment provides that all three judges of the first circuit may sit at the same time; also as to terms of court, striking out Honokaa and providing for three terms a year in Hilo, and for a continuous session of the first circuit court; and for two terms at Wailuku instead of at Lahama. Palmer Woods agrees with the report except as to not holding court at Honokaa. Report to be considered with the bill.

A favorable report was made upon the bill exempting certain personal property from execution.

An adverse report was made on the bill to regulate the election of corporation trustees, the committee holding that it gave too much power to minority stockholders.

## HASSON OUT OF A JOB

The consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed and immediately Senator C. Brown moved reconsideration of the item of \$1200 for an electrical inspector and asked that it be stricken out. Senators McCandless, Kalauskalani and Brown favored the idea while Senators Paris and Achi were against doing away with the electrical inspector.

Senator Achi made another attack upon the Public Lands Committee when Senator McCandless intimated that the electrical inspector was now being illegally paid, and that he had some revelations to make. Achi argued that the committee had no right to keep secret anything it knew and that the Senate was entitled to the information. The motion to strike out the item carried.

The appropriations for agriculture and forestry started another warm discussion. Senator Isenberg wanted the commissioner to be an entomologist and suggested that there should be two of these officials, one to remain in the Territory the other to travel outside. He spoke of earth brought in from Japan recently which was simply alive with pests, and told also of the bringing in of cane from Australia which was infected with a new species of leaf hopper.

Senator Crabbe left the chair to move that the agricultural appropriation be referred to a special committee to consider the advisability of turning the entire department over to the Federal agent. He said that there were \$40,000 a year for salaries and expenses which could be saved to the Territory by this plan, and an additional appropriation could be made for the Federal agricultural bureau. He stated that if the Territory would appropriate \$25,000 for the Federal Station Congress would give the same amount. He suggested also that the Federal bureau already had what officials were required and there was no necessity for two sets of officers. Senator McCandless stated that \$100,000 additional had been given and that the Territory was not to be asked to pay for the same. In the Public Works bill he thought there could be a saving of \$100,000 to \$75,000 and all

# 'CHILTON DID STEAL PLACE GIRL

## Jury This Morning Gave Verdict of Guilty

After being out for about three hours and once having called upon the judge for instructions the jury at one o'clock this morning brought in a verdict against Harry B. Chilton of "guilty, with a recommendation to mercy."

Like a chapter out of a melodrama was the evidence in the case of Harry B. Chilton, charged with child stealing, as told in the circuit court yesterday. The complaining witness is Margaret Place, a sixteen-year-old girl who, according to the testimony given in the trial yesterday, was held captive in a cellar for three months by the defendant. She claims that she was held against her will, and by means of threats made by Chilton, who is only a boy. The defendant claims that the girl came to his place against his wishes, and that both he and his mother tried every way to compel her to return home but she refused because of her fear of her mother.

The testimony of chief interest during the day was that of the captive girl. The remaining evidence consisted in alleged admissions made by Chilton. One was in the form of an interview with R. B. Kidd of the Star. Another was to a Salvation Army matron, who testified that Chilton told her that Mrs. Place had placed the girl in his control. There is no denial that the girl was actually confined in the cellar of the Chilton home.

Margaret Place testified that she was sixteen years old, and that she met Chilton in September. He asked her to go to the cellar in his father's home and she consented. She testified that she wanted to leave the cellar, though Chilton and the Chinese regularly supplied her with food, but she did not want to go home. Then she said her abode was kept secret, and Chilton threatened her life if she left. She testified that he told her that a warrant was out for her arrest, and unless she remained hidden she would be taken by the police and put in a cell, with centipedes and scorpions. On another occasion she says the defendant pointed a pistol at her head and threatened if she told anyone of her confinement, or made any attempt to leave, to shoot her and burn her mother's house. She said, also, that he told her that it would be easy to kill her and bury her body in the cellar so no one would discover it.

On cross-examination witness admitted sending letters which said she was all right and in Kalihl, but on re-direct she testified that the letters were written because Chilton threatened her if she failed to do so, and wanted them written so as to allay the fears of her parents. On cross-examination, also, she admitted that Mrs. Chilton had advised her to leave and tried to get her out. She testified that she was given food during all that time by Chilton or by the Chinese cook.

"Now as a matter of fact," asked Cathcart on cross-examination for the defendant, "didn't you use to sit in the cellar with this defendant, loving and kissing each other?"

"Not at the last," was her answer. "No, all the time?"

"I was just pretending," was the answer.

"He wasn't though, was he?"

"I don't know."

An evening session of the court was held in an effort to finish the trial before the close of the term, which ends Saturday. There was but one more witness in the evening, and then the defense began. Mrs. Chilton told of several occasions in which she had tried to get rid of the girl, but she would always refuse to leave, saying that she was afraid to go home, and also that she was afraid of being arrested.

Chilton denied keeping the girl in confinement against her will. He claims she sent word to him, saying she wanted to get away from her father and mother, and asking that he take care of her. He claims that she remained with him voluntarily, and that he tried several times to send her home. The defense put two native boys on the stand who testified that they had seen the Place girl on the street during portions of the time she was supposed to have been confined in the cellar. The Chinese cook also testified that he had talked to the girl and knew her condition but had not told anyone of it.

The jury went out about ten o'clock and brought in their verdict three hours later.

The defense took exceptions to the verdict and made a motion for a new trial. Chilton is to be sentenced on Saturday morning.

\*\*\*\*\*

The bureau could be combined under one head.

Senator Baldwin said he favored referring the agricultural bureau appropriations to a special committee, but thought that the subject should be weighed carefully as it was one of the most important in the Territory. He spoke of the pests and the need for a strict watch, and said that, when farming was just beginning to be a success as exemplified by the Wahiawa colony. An entomologist was needed and there was a need for more pest inspectors. He said that the ship out of Honolulu had been commandeered by the Japanese and brought back pests.

The bill was referred to a special committee consisting of Senators Isenberg, Baldwin and Kalauskalani.







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**H. F. WICHMAN BOX 343.****HILO-KOHALA RAILROAD DEAL**

Negotiations are under way looking to the taking over of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company and all of its rights and franchises, by Wilson, Lyons & Company, the contractors, who have recently concluded a deal with Jacob Cooper, for the Kona-Kau road. Meetings were held yesterday at the offices of the Waterhouse Trust Company between Messrs. Peck and Gehr, representing the railroad, and Messrs. Wilson and Dimond for the contracting corporation, but as yet no basis for the transfer of the road has been reached. The contractors intend, if successful in their endeavors, to undertake the financing of the road. The plan will be similar to that which it is proposed to follow in the matter of the Kona-Kau railroad, and it is probable that the same company which will be organized to exploit the latter road will take up both propositions.

The general plan is to organize a construction company, which will take over bonds of the line which are to be issued in the payment for its building, and to this company will be given not only the financing of the line, but as well the operation until it has become a property which is worth while for the stockholders.

The basis of the deal is said to be the partitioning of the work so that the contractors will have a share of it and the stockholders will have the work already done. It is said that it may be completed by the payment for the line by the stockholders.

It is expected that the deal will be completed by the payment for the line by the stockholders. The deal is said to be a very important one, and it is expected that it will be completed by the payment for the line by the stockholders.

**HOME RULE BILL FOR COUNTIES IS ALIVE IN HOUSE**

(Continued from Page 2.)

are not issued. He said all the money would go to Honolulu, though all the Territory would be taxed for the appropriation.

Wright urged the appropriation in full, as did Greenwell and Harris. The amendment of Kanoho, "\$25,000," was lost and the section passed with \$30,000 appropriated.

The bill was then quickly agreed to, the committee rose, and the House passed the bill, making it the special order for today.

Kellinoff called attention to the death of Prince Albert, the last of the Kamehamehas, and out of respect to his memory the House adjourned.

**IN THE SENATE**

The Senate went through business in a hurry yesterday morning, in order that the afternoon might be given over to committee work.

The county committee met for the first yesterday afternoon, with the bill before it in both languages, and went through a goodly portion of the proposed law.

**COMMITTEE REPORTS.**

Senator McCandless, for the public lands committee, reported favorably on the insane asylum bill, recommending that the present location be confirmed, and that the bill be amended, permitting insane asylums to be established in other places.

Senator Dickey reported favorably the bill for malt liquor licenses, with an amendment that beer be limited to 5 per cent alcoholic strength instead of 10 per cent. The committee reported against the amendment taking in the whole of Alaska street, as the saloon affected would have to be removed in any event, as it was within the 450-foot limit. Further time was granted the committee to report on the railroad and local option bills.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$200 annual salary for the school agent in Maui.

Senator Achi introduced his bill granting the Kona-Kau Railway ten years exemption from taxes.

**TELEPHONE FOR LEGISLATORS.**

Senator Kalauchalani presented a joint resolution for the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$15,000 to be used in establishing telephonic communication between the legislative assembly and other points on Molokai. He stated that this was to give legislators a chance to know when the supply of palm was short. Referred to committee on public lands.

Senator Dickey introduced the bills he gave notice of on Monday. These were the bills drawn by Chief Justice Egar amending existing statutes.

**JURY SAYS JACKSON IS NOT GUILTY**

(Continued from page 2.)

opening of court at seven o'clock last evening the defense began. Oscar Kreuter, who lived in the same house with Jackson, testified to being awakened by the noise on the night of the fire and telling Jackson that the fire must be in some old barn. Jackson feared it might be at the Friel home and wanted to go to it but was persuaded by Kreuter that it was not and both retired again.

Peepal, a native, also a resident of the house, testified to Jackson's return to his room and that he did not seem unusually excited.

Nigel Jackson, the defendant, was the last witness in his own behalf. He testified that he had an appointment with his wife for nine o'clock on the evening of the fire, and that he met her at the Friel house about 9:30. He remained with her until 11:35, kissed her good-by and returned to his room by roundabout way. He was awakened from his sleep by dogs barking and saw a light in the direction of the Friel place. He wanted to go to the fire but Kreuter said it was too cold, so he returned to bed and did not know of the tragedy until five o'clock when awakened by Sheriff Chillingworth, who placed him under arrest.

Jackson also told of his marital troubles and attributed the suit for divorce brought by his wife to the Watsons. He said however that despite the legal proceedings he was on good terms with his wife and met her frequently. The cross-examination developed but little additional.

The jury was kept together during the entire trial as the law provides for capital punishment or life imprisonment for arson in the first degree. A. L. C. Atkinson and Henry Hogan defended Jackson.

**JACKSON'S CARD OF THANKS.**

To the Editor of Advertiser.

Sir: At this moment, when it is given me to be able to breathe once more the pure air of freedom after several long and dreary months of close confinement, with the charge of having committed a fearful crime hanging over my head, my heart goes out to those kind friends who did not forsake me in my hour of trouble, and desire to give them, through the Advertiser, a public expression of my undying gratitude.

I desire to thank High Sheriff A. M. Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chas. F. Chillingworth and Warden Henry and his deputies for their kind regards and unfailing courtesy while under their charge. Their treatment was that of honest officials, but sympathetic Christians.

To the J. H. Robinson, M. J. Lytle and other members of the Hawaiian Prisoners' Association, I am indebted for the help and comfort they have given me.

The J. H. Robinson, M. J. Lytle and other members of the Hawaiian Prisoners' Association, I am indebted for the help and comfort they have given me.

**FOUND, NOT DOLLARS.**

The secretary read a communication from Secretary Hawes explaining that an error had been made in the transmission of the Governor's message relating to claims against the Republic by British subjects, and that the figures should read "pounds sterling" instead of "dollars." The message was referred to the judiciary committee, Senator Baldwin stating that the bill establishing a commission should be drawn up.

The Governor's message relating to unpaid bills was referred to the committee on public expenditures.

**BILLS PASSED.**

The bill providing for a commission to compile the laws passed unanimously. Senator Isenberg asked if the compensation would be sufficient to get good lawyers to do the work, to which Senator Brown replied that \$1,500, though small, was a fair price.

The bill requiring dress-makers and tailors to pay a license fee of \$20 was referred to the county committee.

Senator Crabbe asked if every poor woman who did sewing would have to pay a license, to which Senator Brown replied that that would be the result unless establishments were defined in some manner. Senator Achi wanted the bill to go over to be considered with the county bill. Senator J. T. Brown said all the dressmaking shops were in the hands of Japanese, and Senator Isenberg stated that most of them were simply shields for immorality. Senator Kaohi thought that the law should take in young girls, Hawaiian and white, who were being taught dress-making, and that pot-makers might just as well be licensed as they are mostly Chinese. Senator Kalauchalani said he was the father and the mother of the bill and that he had made the circuit of the islands many times and found only Japanese and Chinese engaged in the business. Senator Brown favored the bill, but thought it could be included in the county bill.

The bill repealing the law relating to the importation of opium was passed unanimously.

The bill amending the law relating to notice by publication went over until today because of an error in typewriting.

The bill amending the law relating to marriage, separation, etc., was passed. The bill appropriating money for payrolls for six months was put over until today.

The bill relating to the payment of the fire claims bonds was referred to the judiciary committee upon second reading.

Adjournment taken at 11:55 until 10 o'clock this morning.

remember their visits and teachings so long as God gives me life.

**NIGEL JACKSON.****LOVE'S MESSAGE.**

When the dew of night have fallen, and the stars fond vigil keep, when the cares of day are over, and the world is hushed in sleep, then I think of a summer's glimmer, beneath the tender sky, when we stood beside the tamarind tree, dear wife and I.

Thou weary months have come and gone, in changing restless scene, Oh, brightest dreams have passed away, and joy is dead to me, I roam around this prison yard; I hear the sparrow's cry; The breezes softly sing to me a sad, sweet lullaby; The crested waves are sobbing, as they murmur on the shore, My fondest wife, good bye, good bye, good bye forever more.

And my heart is full of sorrow, and my life is full of pain, For I long to hear your voice, dear love, and see your face again. Our lives are now divided, but your spirit comes to me, And in the silence of the night, I think and dream of thee.

**-NIGEL JACKSON.****MOLASSES CURE FOR CANCER**

Our Mackay correspondent telegraphs as follows:—Great local interest is exhibited in connection with the alleged cure for cancer discovered here some months ago by a man named Braun, who cured himself with special treatment, in which a preparation of molasses formed an important part. On Wednesday last Dr. Hensell, medical officer for the district, and resident surgeon at the Mackay Hospital, in the course of an interview stated the gratifying news of two hospital patients, both of whom were suffering from growths in the stomach, being cured by the molasses treatment. One case, that of a man named Conroy, was very serious, and the patient was almost beyond hope when the doctor began the molasses treatment. Conroy had been under one operation, and Dr. Hensell had not the slightest doubt that it was a case of true cancer. Regarding the second case, Dr. Hensell is not positive that it was true cancer, as it is difficult for a medical man to state definitely that a growth is true cancer without an operation disclosing the fact. Dr. Hensell, however, stated that the patient, Millington, suffered from a serious growth, which is being eradicated by the molasses treatment. Considerable local interest is naturally being exhibited in the matter, as the discovery of a cure for so terrible a disease as cancer, one which would be welcomed there, out the world. The present cases, from the results of previous experience, and the direct cure of cancer, are sufficient to interest the public, and the fact that the cure is so simple, and that it is so effective, is a great help.

Mr. Jordan has been about other cures.

**WHITE FARMERS IN HAWAII VS. ORIENTAL LABOR**

(Continued from Page 6.)

other crops that the small farmer might grow? Yes, indeed. Cotton does very well here, the sea island variety. Indigo grows wild by the roadside. The mulberry tree is indigenous to the islands, and the care of silk worms would be a profitable industry—one that women and children could look after. Twenty business opportunities are neglected because everybody has gone daft over sugar. The slump in prices and profits may be a blessing in disguise. Here's the rice, for example—Oahu used to export one hundred thousand bags every year. Now we produce no more than we can consume, and we shall soon be importing. That's because the Chinamen plant only one variety—the Carolina rice—that must be cultivated under water. In Louisiana they grow the Japan and Honduras grades and can put their rice on the market much cheaper than ours, because it is sown and harvested by machinery. The Chinaman's rice, planted by hand and cut with a sickle, is driven out of the market. What this country needs is brains, the kind of intelligence that a man brings to bear on agriculture only when he owns the land and gets the full advantage of every improvement.

**MISS COMAN'S COMMENTS.**

Mr. Clark's own home is an eloquent argument in support of his theory. Mother and daughters have the bright busy ways of Yankee housewives doing all their own work with cheery independence. Mr. Clark and his sons are as early and late about the farm. The dominant spirit is that of happy, hopeful devotion to the common interest. The intellectual life is not neglected. There are books and magazines in plenty, good pictures on the walls, and an upright piano in the living room. The neighborhood school is taught by a graduate of the University of Chicago, a young woman who came to Waihala for a new experience, but is staying for love of the place. It gave one a thrill of pleasure to see the boys, and girls too, playing ball at recess in good American fashion.

A group of New England young men, among whom is a relative of Governor Dole well known in Boston and at Harvard, have undertaken one of the farms, and they vary fieldwork with occasional excursions into the mountains. They are living the wholesome out-of-doors life.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY**

is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

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Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Emollient, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LETHBRIDGE LTD., Cape Town.

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The small boys can make plenty of spending money this week by asking their neighbors for the quart beer bottles they don't want.

**BRING BOTTLES TO THE BREWERY**

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door life that is tonic for brain and nerve. The whole community, in fact, is in a fair way to demonstrate the healing virtues of actual contact with the soil, the surpassing advantage of dealing with nature at first hand. The hour for departure came all too soon. Before turning our horses' heads down the road to Honolulu we gave a farewell look over the lovely landscape. To east and west stood dark mountain walls, but north and south the land sloped to the shining sea. As we gazed a passing shadow hid the Koolau Range in a golden mist, and a rainbow spanned the valley. A skylark rose from the wet grass, singing, as he lifted skyward, the clear, liquid song that Shelley loved.

Our homeward journey took us through great sugar plantations—thousands and thousands of acres of blossoming cane. Trainloads of laborers were coming in from the fields. Gangs of Japanese women were trudging along the road—their stolid faces shaded by shapeless hoods worn to protect them from the sharp edges of the cane. The whitewashed "camps" where they lived were but foul-smelling barracks with unkempt gardens and "aquila" out-houses. Never was contrast more significant. Does the future of Hawaii lie with the plantation-laborer, or with the self-respecting, self-directing American farmer?

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The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed.



